massacred. Some were hacked to death with swords and others driven into the burning houses and cremated.

At Tlen Tsin the Boxers had destroyed two of the mission buildings and had massacred a number of native Christians. On June 13 last, a band, 500 strong, entered the city by the feer helds.

June 13 last, a band, 500 strong, entered the city by the iron bridge over the Pei-Ho and set fire to the Roman Catholic mission and two houses used as schools by the missionaries. As the native Christians ran out they were put to the sword by the Boxers, who pushed them back into the fire. It was not known how many had been killed. There was great terror lest the Boxers should fire the city.

NEW RECORD FOR RECEIPTS.

A Most Prosperous Fiscal Year for the Patent Office.

Commissioner of Patents Duell states

that the past fiscal year has been a mos

prosperous one for the patent office. The cash receipts have been \$1,358,228.35-a

larger sum than received in any previous

fiscal year. The number of patents issued

is also the largest in the history of the office, numbering 26,540. There has been a

corresponding increase in the number of

trademarks, patents and labels registered

The increase in the number of applications

for letters patents and caveats, and reg-

GOING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Cavalry at Fort Myer Booked for an

Although the War Department officials

will not admit it it is practically settled that the 1st Regiment of Cavalry will be the

next regiment sent to the Philippines for

the relief of volunteer troops. The head-

quarters of this regiment is at Fort Meade,

South Dakota, and the troops are distributed in Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota,

with possible diversion into China are the

Thomas, Ky., and Columbus barracks, Ohio, the home battalion of the 5th Infantry at Fort Sheridan, and the home battalion of the 8th Infantry at Fort Sheridan, and the home battalion of the 8th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn. Their places will be supplied by the Cuban battalions of the regiments named, the excess being utilized so far as nossible in supplying the garrisons in New

possible in supplying the garrisons in New York, Vermont and Georgia vacated by the

Myer, Va., is also booked for an early de-parture for the Philippines. The battallon at Fort Myer is commanded by Major Henry P. Kingsbury, and comprises Troops B. G. H and I of the 3d Cavalry, together with the regimental band. The other squadrons of this regiment are already in the Philippines, having been among the first regular troops sent to that country. A squadron of the 5th Cavalry, which is about to start from Porto Rico, will be as-

about to start from Porto Rico, will be as-signed to the post at Fort Myer. The se-lection of this squadron will be made by Gen. Davis, commanding the military forces

ADVICES FROM GEN. RANDALL.

Reports That the Rosecrans Ground-ed Off the Mouth of Yukon River.

The adjutant general received a telegram

today from Brigadier General Randall.

commanding the military department of Alaska. It is dated Anvil City, Alaska,

June 21, via Seattle, and is as follows:

"Arrived this port 1 a.m. today, Forty-

two vessels in harbor; about 13,000 people

estimated on shore Oulet prevails Trans-

port Rosecrans in attempting to make her

way through the ice fields was driven

Yukon river. Had to be partially unlead-

ed; latest reports from her say she is safely off and reloading; no injury or loss of life reported. She is expected in this pos

life reported. She is expected in this post within four days. Athenian arrived safely, discharged animals here and proceeded to St. Michael's before my arrival. Two salling vessels, Barlas Hunter and Eclipse, are reported wrecked in the vicinity of the Rosecrans. Lawton was left in Dutch Harbor; expected to arrive at St. Michael's today for Seattle."

SAMOANS SEEM SATISFIED.

Satisfactory of the New Government

in Tutuila.

The Navy Department has received a report from Commander Tilley, the naval governor of the Samoan Island of Tutuila,

showing the satisfactory working of the new government established there by the

navy. The natives appear to be perfectly satisfied, and Commander Tilley is making

many small improvements in the condi-

tions, giving special attention to the light-

ing and marking of the harbor approaches

He has asked permission of the Navy De

partment to enlist as landsmen in the

United States navy eighty of the natives of

United States navy eighty of the hadron Tutulia, whom he proposes to organize into a military police corresponding to the United States Marine Corps. The commander says that the natives are fine, stalwart fellows, who would make excellent police-

M. A report has also been received from

Capt. Leary, navel governor of the Island of Guam, filled with details of the admin-istration of the island affairs and embody-

ing copies of several formidable proclama-tions which the energetic naval officer is-sues from time to time to correct the faults

of the natives and bring about administra

tive reforms. It is believed at the Navy Department that Capt. Leary has already heen relieved of his command as governor of Guam, as Commander Seaton Schroeder

who was ordered to relieve him, is about due at Guam.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn Appointed.

The Secretary of the Interior has ap-

pointed Prof. Henry F. Osborn of New

York a paleonto ogist in the United States

geological survey. Prof. Osborn graduated

from Princeton in 1877. He has been a pro-

fessor of zoology at Columbia University and curator of vertebrate paleontology. American Museum of Natural History, New York city.

The Usual Alabama Punishment.

ALBANY, Ga., July 6, John Roe, an eighteen-year-old negro, was lynched near Columbia, Ala., for an attempted assault.

aground on the flats off the mouth

in Porto Rico.

Mentana, South Dakota and Colorado.

The Evening Star.

For a Graduated Income Tax.

We are in favor of a graduated income

tax upon incomes and if necessary to ac-complish this we favor an amendment to

We believe that the United States sena-

to. We condemn acts inconsistent with i

We observe with anxiety and regard with

disapproval the increasing ownership of

American lands by aliens and their growing

South African republics our sympathy and express our admiration for them in their heroic attempts to preserve their political freedom and maintain their national inde-

be not only a serious, but a dangerous de-parture from the principles of our form of government. We believe in a republican

form of government and are opposed to

monarchy and to ...e whole theory of im-perialistic control. We believe in self-gov-

perialistic control. We believe in seif-gov-ernment—a government by the consent of the governed—and are unalterably opposed to a government based on force. It is clear and certain that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citi-

and certain that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are, therefore, in favor of applying to the Philippine archipelago the principle we so solemnly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba.

Demand Repeal of War Tax.

There being no longer any necessity for

We favor the immediate admission into

we favor the immediate admission into the Union as states of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. We declare that the nation's promises to Cuba shall be fulfilled in every particular. We believe the national government should lend every aid, encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States, and to that end we are in favor of a comprehensive

end we are in favor of a comprehensive survey thereof and an immediate ascertain-

the duty of the general government to pr

voirs and irrigation works so that the wa-ter supply of the arid region may be util-ized to the greatest possible extent in the interests of the people while preserving all

"We observe with satisfaction the grow-ing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities."

Peace is the virtue of civilization and wa

voirs and irrigation works so that th

such reclamation, and we

of the water supply available

collecting war taxes, we demand the repeal of the war tax act to carry on war with

egislation.

the Constitution.

THE WORST TO COME

London Authoritatively Warned to Be Prepared to Hear It.

FIENDISH ATROCITIES OF CHINESE

Princes Issue Fresh Edicts to Exterminate Foreigners.

PEKIN'S STREETS RAN BLOOD

LONDON, July 6.-In response to inquiries cabled to Shanghai in regard to the situation at Pekin, the following cablegram has been received from an authoritative

SHANGHAI, Thursday, July 5.-Prepare

to hear the worst."

LONDON, July 6.—There is a mass of wild rumor from the far east, though so contradictory on most points it continues unanimous as to the consummation of the tragedy at Pekin,

ensistent reports of the massacre of the whites are now added the additional horrors that savage soldiery butchered at the capital 5,000 natives-Roman Catholic This comes in a Shanghai dispatch of July 5, which only adds to the reports given by respectable Chinese who have arrived from Chian-Fu and who decribe Pekin as an inferno, the streets liter-ily running with blood. They confirm nu-cerous stories of executions and untold tor-ures of the isolated foreigners and Euro-

pean soldiers captured by the mob.

The authority of Yung-lu, the Chinese imperial treasurer, who advocated moderation, was completely effaced by Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and Tung Fuh Sian, who issued fresh edicts, ordering the merciless extermination of all foreigners in the empire.

China's Minister to Spain.

MADRID, July 6.- The new Chinese minister, since arriving here a couple of days ago, has not presented himself at the foreign office or taken any step to present his credentials. The Chinese legation is closed and the minister declares his ignorance of the recent events which have transpired in China, except through the newspapers.

Increasing Fear in Europe.

eral revolt in China becomes more and more patent and Europe is being confronted with a rapidly increasing fear, not mereforced from Tien Tsin, but that the international troops at the colonies and treaty ports will stand in grave danger of expul-dion. In view of the fact that the previous assurances of the viceroys have proved intrustworthy, their promises of protection or the whites are hardly convincing. In the whites are hardly convincing. In meanwhile the hitherto unconquerable

jealousies of the European powers stay the hands of Japan, though it is hoped an un-derstanding will soon be reached.

The foreign office here has received offi-cial dispatches from Tokio today, and the Associated Press understands that the Jap-ances government informed the foreign of-fice that in addition to the forces already that, in addition to the forces already landed in China, Japan has 29,000 troops mobilized and ready for action at a moment's notice, when she receives the mandate of the powers. Great Britain is now awaiting answers from the chancellories to the processes.

calling answers from the change meeting is proposals.

The British cabinet held a long meeting is morning, under the presidency of Lord allshury, and fully considered the crisis. Believe All Foreigners Have Perished.

BREMEN, July 6.- The firm of Melchers & Co. of Shanghai telegraph, under date of

foreigners in Pekin have perished. The rebellion is spreading in North Chi-

The foreigners at Tien Tsin must quit that city, as fresh Chinese attacks are ex-

The disturbances are increasing in Shan Tung.

"We see at present no occasion for apprehensions in the Yang Tse territory or at Shanghai, as the viceroys of Wu Chang and Nankin do not recognize the present holders of power at Pekin."

Russia Approves American Views. ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.-TheNovo Vremya in a leading article today discussed the position taken by the United States to ward China. Alluding to Secretary Hay's

statement it says: "We are convinced that in all the states "We are convinced that in all the states sincerely desirous of the return of peace in the far east the views of the American government will meet with full approval. In the fundamental idea the statement agrees with the Communique of our government. It is satisfying to be able to point to this unanimity of Russia with her old friend the United States."

agrees with the error agreement. It is satisfying to error to this unanimity of Russia with ner point to this unanimity of Russia with ner point friend, the United States."

The Birshewja Wiedomosti also dwells on the identity of the leading principles guid-materials.

LIN, July 6.-The German consul at Tien Tsin wires, under date of July 1, that an authentic letter from the British minis ter at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, to the Eritish consul here, dated Pekin, June 25, had just arrived. The consul adds that it had just arrived. The consul adds that it confirmed the statements that Baron von Ketteler, the German misister, was shot dead, June 29, by Chinese soldiers, while on his way to the Tsung Li Yamen. His com-panion, an interpreter named Cordes, was dangerously wounded. Sir Claude Mac-Donald feared an immediate attack on the British legation.

MINISTER CONGER'S LAST LETTER. Dated May 26 and Says Times Grow More Exciting Daily.

CHICAGO, July 6.-A special to the Times-Herald from Des Moines, Iowa,

A letter was received here today by Mrs. Ida H. Conger, from her brother-in-law, E. H. Conger, United States minister to China. The letter was dated May 26, and is as fol-

The times grow more exciting every day. The opposition to missionaries and all foreigners is worse than it has been for thirty years, hence I am unusually busy. The Woodwards of Chicaago are still with us. They are here to stay until the middle of June. We are still in the city of Pekin, but hope to move up the hills within ten

but nope to move of the American lega-flays.

"I inclose pictures of the American lega-tion, including, besides the minister, ex-Secretary Squires of New York, Second Secretary Bainbridge of Council Bluffs and Interpreter Cheshire, formerly of Iowa, but who has been connected with the legation

FROM JAPANESE SOURCES.

Boxer Hosts in Pekin Massacre Hun-

VICTORIA, B. C., July 6.-Correspon dents of Japanese papers writing from Pekin as late as June 13 tell of the daily arrival there of refugees from all the surrounding country. Many of the incoming parties had been wounded. Some report having left others dead behind them

The Boxer hosts at Pekin practically commenced their work of destruction a the capital, according to the correspondence on June 11, when a mob burned th summer houses of the ministers, the race

NEW CHINESE CRISIS

course and foreign cemetery at Sihsan. On the following days thousands gathered outside the city with banners. Then, owing to the terror that reigns among the refugees and the foreigners, the ministers ordered all to gather in the British and American legations, which had been barricaded. Guns were mounted and other preparations made for a siege. The custom house and cathedral also had been bombarded, but were not held. On the 13th the mob attacked the eastern part of the city during the night and burned it. This part included the cathedral, the customs house, several missions and foreign houses. Hundreds of native converts were massacred. Some were hacked to death with creater and the cathedral of the city during the night and burned to the cathedral of the converts were massacred. Some were hacked to death Possibility That the Insurrection Will Spread.

CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW'S CABLE

Allied Forces Should Be Too Strong to Suffer Reverses.

CONFERENCE WITH GEN. OTIS

A dispatch has been received at the State Department from Mr. Goodnow, the consul general at Shanghai, dated the 5th of July 1:40 p.m., in which he says that the situation is serious and that the insurrectionary movement is extending. If the allied forces in the north should meet with reverses, Mr. Goodnow says, the disturbance will certainly extend to central and to south China with the result of the expulsion and mur der of foreigners in the interior and the ruin of trade. Strong force, he says, is necessary to check the viceroys in orth and to support the viceroys in the south. He adds that it is understood that the consuls of all the powers in China have sent an identical dispatch to their respective governments

The increase in the number of applications for letters patents and caveats, and registration of trademarks, labels and prints is 5,000 over that of the previous fiscal year and aggregates 47,000.

Congress has given all the force ncessary to do the work of the office, but of the general prosperity of the country increases it will be necessary in the near future to increase the force.

Complaint is still made of the lack of room. That part of the additional space arising from the removal of the land office and allotted by the Secretary of the Interior to the patent office is still insufficient and the commissioner insists that the only solution is the erection of a suitable building to be occupied solely by the patent office and of such proportions as to provide ample space for the expected increase of the office work and which will be a fitting monument to the inventors of the country, to whom the great material advance of the country is largely due. American inventors are giving the trade of the world to this country and to them we must look for its increase, because through their inventions the cost of production is being steadily decreased. Anxiously Awaiting News. The State Department is awaiting with almost an agony of expectation for news from Pekin, but none comes. Heartrending appeals are being received from the relatives and friends of the persons supposed to have been in the United States legation at Pekin, praying for some information as to the fate of their people, but the department is unable to give them any satisfaction. The only message received over night

was a duplicate of Admiral Kempff's first startling news, under date of Chefoo, July 2, confirming the report of the killing of legations. To guard against the fai ure of the original message to reach the Navy Department, he had taken the precaution to send a duplicate through another and more roundabout way. Though almost without hope that any-

thing remains to be saved of life or property at Pekin, the government is still pushing forward to do its part toward the formation of the projected international expedition. Again Secretary Root was in conference with Secretary Hay this morning. and it was admitted that, though no more troops have been ordered directly to China, yet greater activity has been decided upon in the matter of dispatching the regular troops from this country to Nagasaki, where they will be in readiness for either Chinese or Philippine service as the cable shall direct.

Conference With Gen. Otis. Major General Otis, who since his relief commander of the military division of home battalion of the 2d Infantry at Fo.t | the Philippines, has been enjoying a we'learned rest at his country home near Rochester, N. Y., was an unexpected visitor at the War Department today. He was there for several hours, in consultation at different times with the Secretary, General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and other

insurrectionary movements on the part of the natives,

Urged to Take Prompt Measures.

On the other hand the alministration i being strongly urged to take prompt meas ires for the relief of the beleaguered foreigners in Pekin, and, the appeal has beome so strong and universal that it can hardly be longer withstood. It is realized that without recourse to the troops in the Philippines the United States will not be prepared to land an adequate military forest in China for at least two months to come and that if radies with months to come, and that if radies military operations are to be instituted at once it will be necessary to procure reinforcements from the Philip-

the subject of conference between Genera Otis and the Secretary of War today, but with what r sult it is not stated.

Gen. Otis Summoded Here.

Secretary Root maintained his usual relisence on the subject, and General Otis said hat any information concerning the purposes of the War Department must properly come from the Secretary of War. It was learned that General Otis hurried to Washington in response to a telegram from the adjutant general, saying that the Secretary of War desired his presence. He is retary of War desired his presence. He is at the Arlington and is accompanied by aid, Captain S aden, 8th Infantry. General Otis said that he had not yet con-cluded his report in regard to the Philip-pines, but expected to do so in course of time. In answer to an inquiry, he said he did not expect to remain in the city more than a few days.

Nothing From the Powers

Nothing more has been heard by the State Department from any of the European governments respecting the Chinese situation. No answers have yet been re ceived to the identic notes defining the position of the United States government, and the State Department is not sure that any will be, the note being so phrased as to make it unnecessary for the recipient to

Gen. Goodnow's Message

Consul General Goodnow's message respecting the probabilities of the extension of the Boxer movement under certain con ditions was made public in substance today, but the officials were careful to explain that they regarded it as merely an expression of opinion on the part of the con-sul general, not an incontrovertible state-

of tact. ul General Goodnow's prophesy of Consul General Goodnow's prophesy of further trouble in the southern provinces of China, if the allied forces fall to suitably impress the Chinese with their resources, is part of the testimony upon which the United States may base its decision to con-siderably increase its forces in China.

Supplies for Taku. Arrangements are being made at the War

Department for the shipment of a large quantity of forage and supplies from Manila to Taku, for the benefit of the troops

supplies for the military forces in China. The transport will dischare her eargo at Taku and will then proceed to Nagasaki for the purpose of getting the supplies on the transport Grant from San Francisco, intended for the troops in the Philippines, in the event that the Grant is compelled to proceed from Nagasaki to Taku, with the two squadrons of the 6th Cavalry and the marine detachment under Major Biddle, who are passengers on that vessel. This action of the department is directed as a practicable admission that the troops on the Grant are fully expected to go to China instead of the Philippines.

Troops Sobas on the Hancock.

Troops Soing on the Hancock. Inasmuch as it will not be possible for the transport Sumner, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on the 15th instant, to take more than a battallon of the Favoring White Metal. 15th Infantry across the Pacific it has been arranged that another battalion of that arranged that another battalion of that regiment shall be forwarded on the transport Hancock which will sail from San Francisco on the 1st proximo. These troops will follow the course prescribed in the case of the 9th Infantry. While ostensibly bound for the Philippines these troops will be kept in readiness for service in China and will be diverted to that country upon the arrival of the transport at Nagasaki in case it is found necessary to increase the military strength in China.

Powers Fail to Respond.

The diplomatic representatives of Germany, France, China and Japan are frechanging notes on the Chinese situation powers defining the position of the United bring out corresponding pledges from the to act in the common interest, and to sink ignoble personal ends, it has as yet had no effect. At least none of the powers has

effect. At least none of the powers has responded.

There is, however, every reason to believe that the delay is entirely reasonable in view of the importance of the subject, and that no power will feel disposed to withstand the application of the United States, in view of the high plane of international morality upon which it is based. Indeed there is reason to believe that at least one of the great powers, probably France, already has taken a position closely corresponding to that assumed by the United States in this matter, and that the others will be heard from very soon is not doubted. The one point upon which all the powers seem resolved is that an expedition shall be gotten through to Pekin at the earliest possible moment, and our government is second to none in the determination that order shall be restored there, that the lives of the foreigners shall be preserved if possible, and that an effective arrangement must be made for the preservation in the future of foreign interests and lives in China.

Eor our own part the Stale Department

preservation in the future of foreign inter-ests and lives in China.

For our own part the State Department limits this last declaration to American in-terest in China, but as each of the powers interested is expected to do the same for its own people, the result would have the same effect as an international concert on this subject.

Calling Troops From West Indies. The War Department is undoubtedly has-tening the execution of the plans projected ome time ago for the relief of the voluneer troops in the Philippines by regulars It had been the intention to begin the homeward movement of these volunteers some time in November next. Now, how-ever, the War Department has suddenly become alive to the possibilities of the sit-uation in China, and it is plainly noticeable from the character of the orders that un-der cover of dispatching these regular roops to the Philippines, they are to go to hina. All of them will go forward to some convenient cable port, where they may receive orders by cable to go either to China or to Manila, wherever they may be most needed. It is mistaken to assume that the troops being ordered home from Cuba and Porto Rico are to go out to the east at once. They are to take the places in the United States posts of the soldiers who, having had a rest, now will be sent to Manila or Taku. Thus orders have been issued to relieve one squadron of the 5th Cavalry and one battailon of the 11th Infantry from further duty in Porto Rico, and send them to New York to report to the commanding general, department of the east, where orders of assignment will await them.

A similar crefer has been sent to Gen. Wood at Havana relieving the 2d, 5th and 8th regiments of infantry, and directing them to New York. Tae War Department has the transports Crook, Sedgwick, Rawlins and McClollan at New York, and they war McClollan at New York, and they war well as and McClollan at New York, and they war well as and McClollan at New York, and they war well as and McClollan at New York, and they war well as and McClollan at New York, and they war well as and McClollan at New York, and they onvenient cable port, where they may re

has the transports Crook, Sedgwick, Raw-lins and McClellan at New York, and they will be sent out at once to bring the troops Some of these troops will replace here the

Some of these troops will replace here the 15th Infantry, already under orders for Nagasaki, and thence either to Manila or Taku. The department is hastening the departure of this organization. Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the regiment now posted in New York. Georgia and Vermont, at San Francisco in time to sail on the transport Sumper, which is to leave on the 15th instant. The regiment will be recruited to its full strength before leaving the United States.

No Information at State Department It was said at the State Department this afternoon that no information has been re ceived there concerning the fate of Miss Mary Condit Smith, or any other person in the city of Pekin. Miss Smith is well known in this city. She is a sister of Leutenant Key of the navy, now at Tokio, Japan, and a sister-in-law of General Wood at Havana.

HER FATE IN DOUBT.

ty Over the American Wife of Paron Von Ketteter.

Paroness von Ketteler, wife of Baron von Ketteler, was in Pekin with her husband, so far as the American friends of the couple know, at the time of his murder. Whether or not she shared in his awful fate or wit nessed his death is yet a matter of painful conjecture. Baroness von Ketteler was Mis-Ledyard, daughter of Henry Led yard of Detroit, president of the Michigan



ordered to service in China. The 9th Infantry, which, it is confidently believed, has already arrived at Taku, was provisioned for thirty days, but in order to avoid the possibility of these supplies running short, Col. Miller, quartermasten at Manila, acting under instructions from Quartermaster General Ludington, has arranged to dispatch the transport Westminster from Manila, with a full cargo of forege and other to China July 12 of last year. Central raifroad. She was much admired

SILVER MEN'S CHOICE

W. J. Bryan Receives Another Nomination at Kansas City.

his party.

This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all government obligations and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone-retires the time-honored and patriotic greenbacks, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations a sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property by increasing or diminishing the volume of money in circulation, thus giving the banks power to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises. NAMED BY SENATOR TELLER

Favoring White Metal.

IN LINE WITH DEMOCRATS

KANSAS CITY, July 6.-The delegates to

create panies and bring disaster upon business enterprises.

The provisions of this currency law making the bonded debt of the republic payable in gold alone changes the contract between the government and the bondholders to the advantage of the latter, and is in direct opposition to the Matthews resolution parsed by Congress in 1878, for which resolution the present republican President, then a member of Congress, voted, as did also all leading republicans, both in the House and Senate.

We dealers he silver republican convention were very late in assembling this morning, notwith standing practically all the important work of the convention was scheduled for today. It was past 10 o'clock when Chairman Brown rapped for order. A few moments Senate.

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of American people before the Constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution itself; and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts public and private without exception.

For a Graduated Income Tax. previous to the convening the delegates were entertained by speeches and prayers delivered from a phonograph, and this resulted in one rather touching incident. The prayer delivered by Dr. Bigelow of Cincinnati at the opening of the convention, and which brought cheers from the delegates, was repeated amid dead silence. At its conclusion a white-headed delegate from Ohio started singing "John Brown's Body." One by one the delegates joined in the old war song until the auditorium rang with the thunder of a thousand voices.

A committee was appointed to invite Former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis to address the convention.

The committee on resolutions then announced that it was ready to report, and D. C. Tillotson of Kansas took the stage to read the party's principles.

The full text of the platform will be found on another page.

Silver Plank Cheered.

Great cheering greeted the reading of the

we believe that the United States sena-tors ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people and we favor such amendment of the Constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

We favor the maintenance and extension wherever practicable of the merit system in the public service, appointments to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be re-tained in office only so long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the ser-vice. plank on the silver question, the indorse nent of the initiative and referendum and the Nicaraguan canal. The most enthusiastic demonstration occurred when the speaker demonstration occurred when the speaker read the plank extending sympathy to the Boers, the delegates rising en masse and cheering for over a minute. Outbursts of applause occurred frequently throughout the reading of the somewhat lengthy document, and a roar of indorsement went up when the reading was concluded.

Then an interruption occurred. The Traveling Men's Bryan Club of Lincoln, headed by a brass band, marched into the

compatible with the efficiency of the service.

Combinations, trusts and monopolles, contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public, are unjust, unlawful and oppressive. Not only do these un'awful conspiracies fix the prices of commodities in many cases, but they invade every branch of the state and national government with their polluting influence and control the actions of their employes and dependents in private life until their influence actually imperils society and the liberty of the citizen. We declare against them. We demand the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts

We believe the Monroe doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise national policy, and we demand a firm adherence thereto. We condemn acts inconsistent with it and that end to make us parties to the in-

Trach an interruption occurred. The Traveling Men's Bryan Club of Lincoln, headed by a brass band, marched into the hall and on to the stage. The band started "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. Tillotson, turning from his manuscript, led the delegates in singing the anthem.

When quiet had been restored a delegate offered a substitute for the Nicaraguan plank, favoring the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal, to be built, owned and defended by the government of the United States." This was adopted. The platform as amended was then placed on passage and adopted with a thunder of "ayes." A wrangle ensued over the introduction of a resolution by a Nebraska delegate making the portrait of Lincoln the party emblem: Congressman Shafroth of Colorado objected on the ground that such action, would make the ballots illegal in several states. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

"We would like to hear from the committee or enforcers" should a selection of a conformer," should a selection to the party of t

"We would like to hear from the commit-tee on conference," shouted a delegate. Conference Committee in Session.

"The committee is still in session," said Senator Teller. "There has been no formal expression by the democratic members, but I betray no confidence when I say that the majority of the members are friends of Mr.

"Let us do what the friends of Mr. Towns "Let us do what the Friends of Mr. 10whe in the democratic convention want us to do; wait and give them a chance and let them show the convention that Mr. Towne is the logical candidate of the democratic party."
"But there is no objection to nominating Mr. Bryan now, is there?" asked a delegate.
"No, sir," replied Senator Teller. "He has been nominated for the past four years." een nominated for the past four years. A storm of cheers came from the dele-gates at the mention of Bryan's name. gates at the mention of Bryan's name.

Senator Teller, though still hoarse from his speech of Wednesday, then launched into an eloquent tribute to William Jennings Bryan. He knew every other democrat of prominence in the party, and he asserted that there was not one of them who had a ghost of a chance of a nomination, nor had they had any such chance since ISIM.

Senator Teller's eulogy of Bryan became

since 1896.

Senator Teller's eulogy of Bryan became fervid, and the speaker alluded to him as the Lincoln of the silver republican party. Senator Teller, in conclusion, placed William Jennings Bryan in nomination as the candidate for the silver republican party. andidate for the silver republican party. Long-continued cheering followed the nomination. Delegates stood on their chairs, waved hats and flags and shouted ecclaims of the Nebraska statesman until hey could shout no more. California Seconds the Nomination.

H. S. Hazzard of California made the first econding speech of the nomination of

Bryan, and he was followed by Senator Ransom of Nebraska, who declared that the silver republicans of Nebraska were not for Bryan because he is from Nebraska but because he is an American and has no English ideas. Senator Ransom concluded: English ideas. Senator Ransom concluded: 'We nominate him as the incarnation and personification of Americanism.

Brief seconding speeches were also made y Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson of by Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson of Idaho, Captain H. B. Lason of South Dakota, H. A. Turner of Kansas, Judge Van Verhis of Indiana, Judge Spurrier of Iowa, S. L. Carey of Louisiana, Judge S. W. Hopkins of Michigan, W. T. Foster of Missouri, the latter being cheered for stating he seconded the nomination of Bryan "in the behalf of twenty-five members of the Missouri delegation who voted for Fremont, seventy who voted for Lincoln and a hundred who served in the civil war;" Henry A. Dunn of Colorado and Dr. Hoffman of Iliinois.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—Following is the platform adopted by the silver re-

is the platform adopted by the sliver re-We, the silver republican party, in na-

tional convention assembled, declare these as our principles and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith: We recognize that the principles set forth

in the Declaration of American Independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell to be the words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship. We hold in sacred remembrance the broad philanthropy cred remembrance the broad philanthropy and patriotism of Lincoln, who was the great interpreter of American history and the great apostle of human rights and of industrial freedom, and we declare, as was declared by the convention that nominated the great emancipator, that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal Constitution "that all men are created equal: that they gated in the Declaration of independent and embodied in the federal Constitution "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalterable rights," among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, is essential to the preservation of our republican in-stitutions.

Allegiance to Bimetalliam. We declare our adherence to the princi-

ing our commerce in the interests of American labor and for the benefit of all ou people by every honest and near ple of bimetallism as the right basis of a menetary system under our national Con-(Continued on Second Page)

Spain.

stitution. A principle that found place re-pratedly in republican platforms from the NO CHOICE REACHED

emonetization of silver in 1873 to the St. demonetization of silver in 1873 to the St.
Louis republican convention of 1896.
Since that convention a republican Congress and a republican President, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, has passed and approved a currency bill which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetallism, advocated theretofore by the President and every great leader of his party. Democratic Convention Still Struggling over Vice Presidency.

EFFORT TO STAMPEDE TO HILL

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Only Checked by Strenuous Effort

of the Ex-Senator.

TOWNE AND STEVENSON CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.-The final day of the dem-

cratic national convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has marked every day of convention week, and the cloudless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat. But the grateful wind which has saved the week from being intolerable did not forsake the sweltering crowds today. It blew steadily from the outhwest, hot, it is true, from its passage over the plains, but nevertheless a wind. It swept in through the great windows at the south end of the hall, fluttered the bunting and flags and fanned the vast crowd.

An hour before the convention hall was opened dense crowds were packed around the various entrances, and hundreds more were coming on every thoroughfare that afforded access to the hall. Within thirty minutes after the doors were opened the galleries were all occupied, and still the crowds around the entrance and in the streets had suffered no diminution. Yesterday the hall was so densely packed that it was at times impossible to move around upon the floor, one-fourth of the delegates were unable to see the chairman and the other three-fourths of them could hear nothing uttered from the p'atform.

The aisles were choked up to a degree that was dangerous and passage through them was at all times difficult, and late in the evening, impossible. This morning the nollow and opened dense crowds were packed around

he evening, impossible. This morning the collee and sergeants-at-arms started in with great vigor to prevent any repetition of the disagreeable features of yesterday's second session and for a considerable time met with success, but they were gradually overwhelmed and made comparatively helpless by the heavy crowds that were al-lowed to pass by the gatekeepers.

Crowd Not So Large as Yesterday

The crowd was not as terrific as that of last night-the features of the conventionthe reading of the platform and the nominating of a candidate for the presidency were over. Sulzer was the first vice prest dential candidate to appear in the hall and his appearance seemed to excite very little delegates' door, coat thrown open, hat jammed hard down on the back of his head, his tall form towering over a small Ohio delegate at his side, across whose shoulders his arm was caressingly thrown and into whose ear he talked with great

and into whose ear he talked with great energy.

At 10:45 Chairman Richardson advanced to the front of the platform, a great bouquet of sweet peas in his hand, and with a sweep of the gavel cut off the strains of the band, slowly stilled the confusion and brought the convention to order for its third day's work. But it was some minutes before there was sufficient quiet for the opening invocation, and then the great audience arose while Rev. Rabbi Mayer of Kansas City delivered a prayer breathing the sense of responsibility resting upon the convention.

Immediately following the prayer the call of states began for the purpose of making nominations for the vice presidency. Great confusion prevailed, and very few of the delegates were aware of what was going on until Alabama and Arkansas had been passed, aand California was called. Then the doughty form and face of Senator White emerged from the Californians and

to. We condemn acts inconsistent with it and that end to make us parties to the interests and to involve us in the controversies of European nations, and to recognition by pending treaty of the right of England to be considered in the construction of an interoceanic canal. We declare that such canal, when constructed, ought to be controlled by the United States in the interests of American nations. the doughty form and face of Senator White emerged from the Californians and in stentorian tones demanded to know what was going on, and that the aisles be cleared of the disorderly intruders. When the chairman responded that California was of all foreign monopolies and influences, and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States whereby the corporations and syndicates will be able to secure control thereof and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people.

We are in favor of the principles of direct legislation. being called for nominations, Senator White announced that California yielded to Arkansas.

Arkansas Yields to Illinois. "And Arkansas yields to Illinois to place

n nomination Adlai E. Stevenson of Illilegislation.

In view of the great sacrifice made and the patriotic services rendered, we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans and other dependents. We believe that enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from discase and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws.

We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy and shouted Jeff Davis, the democratic candidate for governor of Arkansas, standing on a chair and receiving a cheer for his mention of Stevenson. New all business was suspended, as the confusion had be come so overpowering that the call of the secretaries was inaudible above the roar. The police and sergeant-at-arms struggled vainly to dispossess the mob, which was now weilnigh in control of the floor. Men fought to retain their places, and some exciting encounters, which at times threatened to precipitate a fight under the eyes of the multitude. It took fifteen minutes to restore, some semblance of order, and then the spokesman for Illinois, Representative James Williams, presented the name of Stevenson.

Mr. Williams spoke rapidly and briefly, and at this mention of Adlai E. Stevenson Illinois was on its feet cheering wildly, Kansas was up, as was Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota and a large number of delegates in different parts of the house. The ap-The police and sergeant-at-arms struggled pendence.

We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American Congress, as was done in the case of the French. the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Polanders, the Armenians and the Cubans, and as the traditions of this country would have dictated.

We declare the Porto Rican tariff law to be not only a serious, but a dangerous de-

Minnesota and a large number of delegates in different parts of the house. The applause, while vigcrous was short, not lasting above a minute. When the roll call reached Connecticut that state gave way to Minnesota amid cheers and cries of "Towne." L. A. Roesing of Minnesota then took the platform to present the name of Chas. A. Towne.

Mr. Roesing is a tall, powerful man, with a voice befitting his stalwart frame. He could be heard in every direction. His first applause was gained when he spoke of Mr. Towne as a man who embodied the best characteristics of American manhood. When he pronounced the name of Towne there was cheering from the Minnesota delegation, which rose to its feet, waving flags in frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the tion, which rose to its feet, waving flags in frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the

A Stout Woman Episode.

of the first gallery climbed upon a chair. holdin gin her left hand a colored lithograph of Bryan and Towne, while with her right she waved a handkerchief vigorously. Representative Shafroth of Colorado, a

time men were up in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, but their number was much less than that which had risen to the name of Ste-

"You can't refuse; you can't. The party must have you to save the east."

applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor who had the votes.

A stout woman in the northwest corner

zealous supporter of the candidacy of Towne, c'imbed into the gallery in an ef-fort to get the woman forward to the plat-form, but she declined to come. By degrees the enthusiasm spread throughout the delegations, and in a short time men were up in the carrier of the

that which had risen to the name of Stevenson.

While the galleries were enthusing over the name of Mr. Towne there was an exiting time over at the chair of Mr. Hill.

"You must take the nomination and save the day." said Edward Murphy excited.

"I cannot, I cannot," replied Hill, his face white and set. "I do not want it."

"You must take it," said Croker.

Croker, leaning over him, while Norman E. Mack and Frank Campbell held Hill, one on each side, and urged him to accept. An excited man from New Jersey, shaking his fingers under Mr. Hill's nose, shouted:
"You can't refuse; you can't. The party

Peace is the virtue of civilization and war is its crime. War is only justified when the oppressors of humanity will heed no other appeal, and when the enemies of liberty will respond to no other demand. However high and pure may be the purposes of an appeal to arms in the beginning, war becomes immoral when continued for the purpose of subjugation, or for national aggrandizement. We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interests of Amer. "I don't want it. You can name Stevenson. He's as good as I am," said Hill; and then, turning to Murphy and Croker and gripping his hands, he said: "Please don't force this; please don't."

Mr. Murphy then gave an indication of an apparent scheme in the nomination, say-